

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Wage-System Must Go.

DANIEL McDONALD, PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN LABOR UNION—The wage system must go. I am in favor of the convention declaring for independent political action. It is time for the workmen to assert themselves. They hold in their hands the political power of this country. They must learn to use it. The convention should declare for Socialism.

The Toledo Labor Union says: "Mayor Rose of Milwaukee showed his consistency as an ex-union printer, by recently ruling against an unfair paving brick concern of Galesburg, Ill. Other mayors would have haughtily refused to interfere."

This is rich. But then the Union did not get a chance to feast its eyes upon the Chesterfieldian haughtiness of Milwaukee's mayor when he drove his handsome matched white, blooded horses at the head of the Milwaukee flower parade. Will the Toledo paper please give its readers these further facts about Rose's "consistency": That his first appearance in Milwaukee was as an officer of the Darlington Rifles, sent here in 1886 by the Republican capitalist governor to help put down the May riots, during which "putting down," several hard-working Polish citizens were shot down—this was after he got his withdrawal card as a former printer. And please print this: Two years later when the big Wood-workers' strike began at Oshkosh, the mayor there, a personal and party friend of Rose's, got a call from the Republican governor for the state troops and telephoned Rose, and Rose himself saw that the troops were hurried out for service, although it was no business of his. And such a service—why, the lumberman governor, Scofield, a Republican, stated in so many words that the troops were sent to Oshkosh to frighten the men back to work! And why were the workers of Oshkosh striking? Investigation showed that some of them got as low as 60 and 80 cents a day.

Print this, too, Mr. Toledo Labor Union. Let the facts have a chance. And we could give you more of them!

Your employers have no more right to say that you shall not belong to a labor union than to say that you shall not belong to a church, a lodge, or a political party. For you to accept their dictation would be to write yourselves as serfs."

So says the Chicago American in an editorial on the tenasters' strike. But where does the American get its authority for this statement? Or, is it speaking of the merely moral aspects of the case? As a matter of fact the court decisions are all almost all the other way—which need surprise no one, as the courts are run in the interests of capitalism. Last summer a workman in Milwaukee was discharged from the employ of the Central Foundry Company for belonging to a union, in spite of a state law against such a high handed procedure. When the case got before Judge Ludwig, of course the law was pronounced unconstitutional! The case was taken to the state supreme court, but its decision has not yet been handed down. But that it will sustain the lower court is generally admitted by those who have examined the authorities.

So you see, Mr. Chicago American, the employers have the right to forbid a man belonging to a union—or, what amounts to the same thing, for on pain of loss of employment they can force a man to give up his union.

Chicago's municipal lodging house reports show that over 60 per cent. of "bodies" who apply for aid are American born.

This is a hard blow to the busy fellows who are trying to put the burden of all the ills in modern industrialism on immigration. Their game is to thus divert attention from the real causes. "If they can't get along in this country, let them go back where they came from," is the way the lordly shirker likes to put it.

If all the wealth created by labor in this country, in the factories and like establishments was first thrown into one heap and then divided equally among the workers each would have over \$10 for every working day of the year. Wouldn't be so terribly awful bad, would it? Do you see the advantage that would come from the public ownership of the machinery and other forces of industry? Wouldn't such a change be worth voting for? Of course it would. Oh, no, this isn't dreaming. You can look up the government census figures for yourself. It is easy to see why a mere one per cent. of the people of this country own over half of the wealth, eh?

In the course of an editorial cautioning the Chicago striking tenasters not to give their opponents a chance to make them out law breakers, the Chicago American recalls to mind the following instructive bit of labor history from the big strike of 1894:

"You must likewise remember that the enemy will do all in its power to put your organization in the light of law breakers. In this you have but to remember the Debs strike. In that contest the 'General Managers' Association,' composed of all the railroads centered in Chicago, held its daily meetings in the Rookery Building in this city. From these daily meetings false, fraudulent and lying reports were sent to every newspaper in Chicago. Riots were reported from all sections of the city where in fact only peace prevailed. Depredations and crimes were constantly charged to workmen and given out by the association to the newspapers for the sole purpose of turning the public against the striking railway men. This association was well called by the reporters the 'Ananias Club.'"

"So much prejudiced were the public by these false stories that even the report of the commission appointed by President Cleveland, which placed the blame of the strike upon the Pullman Company and the railroad companies, could hardly be believed. Still less was it possible at the time to make the people understand that the railroad cars were burned by the agents of the railroad companies and the detectives employed in their service."

"In this contest the workmen must keep the sympathy of the public. There are other weapons besides physical force. We understand how difficult it will be to see other men take the places of the strikers. We know what it means to yourselves, your wives and your children. We know what it will mean to the assembled multitude who will witness this contest; but a strike means self-sacrifice; it means privation and suffering, and you must be prepared for the consequences, whatever they may be. These consequences you must ignore for yourselves, your families, the City of Chicago, and the common good."

Much interest has been aroused by Edison's announcement that he has perfected a storage battery for wagons, automobiles and other road vehicles. It is recalled that Edison is not given to mere vainglorious boasting. He always keeps well in bounds in making his announcements and does not claim more than he can perform. Mr. Edison himself cannot suppress his enthusiasm when explaining the new battery. He even says: "Good-bye to the horse for commercial uses."

Which is the greater enemy to society, a man who in the heat of passion and weakness of self-control strikes to death a fellow creature and who ends his days miserably in prison under a life sentence, or the man who deliberately enlists in an army, takes a murder-dealing gun in his hand and at the command of an officer shoots down in cold blood not only one fellow human against whom he has no personal grievance or quarrel, but two, ten—or as many as his repeated firings will bring down to the dust? In these days of unspeakable South African butcheries and Philippino man-killing, a good word must actually be spoken for the homicidal! In comparison with the man ready to deliberately take life at the command of a whip-snapper, gold-braid officer, the meanest murderer in Waupun prison deserves to be publicly crowned with laurel. And as compared with a militiaman willing to shoot down a fellow workman on strike, the state prison is peopled with angels.

All indications point to bloody times in the coal fields. Loaded guns glisten round the mines and all the factors of capitalistic power are in readiness to go murder if the least semblance of provocation can be found for it. This is part of the price we pay for allowing a thing that should be nationally owned to be in private, profit-skiimming and heartless hands.

Branch 20, Milwaukee, has devised one of the cleverest and most effective schemes for advertising their meetings and doing propaganda at the same time that we have yet seen. It consists of a card 3½x6½ inches, with the party platform on one side and a blank space in the center of the other with a heading above: "Clippings from the Social Democratic Herald," and the branch address and other information round the sides. Then they clip telling items from The Herald and paste them in the blank space. It makes a fine card to hand out and is always up-to-date. If any of the branches want to take the plan up, we will try to furnish back numbers free of cost for them to get clippings out of.

A Swedish manufacturer who discharged his men because they joined in the universal strike of the Socialists, announces that if he cannot get non-union men there, he will remove to this country. He can get them here, all right, we are asbamed to say.

DOWN WITH THE MEAT TRUST!

Since the meat trust has made its existence plainly felt in the kitchens of rich and poor, since even the government of the United States has seen fit to take action against the pork kings, every one is talking about trusts and every one is against them. This is not surprising. Meat has risen 25 per cent. in the last two years and in many cases even 40 per cent.—and moreover there is not the slightest doubt that this rise in prices was caused by the combination of five or six wholesale butchers who supply more than 60 per cent. of the total demand for meat in this country.

The fact is that such a combination is "illegal"—just as illegal as the black-lists against employees and the underhand dealings against cattle-dealers, which form a part of the conspiracy of the wholesale butchers against the public.

The question is only, what can the government do? Judge Grosscup, before whom the case was brought in Chicago, has indeed given a temporary check to the conspirators, and Messrs. Cudahy, Swift, Morris, the Hammond Co., Schwarzschild, & Sulzberger have declared that they will comply with the command of the court. They have given the "order to their agencies" (of whom there are 3,000 in this country) "to uphold the combination no longer." But to those who look deeper it is clear that this compliance of the meat magnates is pure humbug, that the combination will continue secretly in the future as in the past, and that by the outward appearance of compliance they simply wish to soothe the public opinion, which is strongly inclined to demand very radical measures against the "meat trust."

The absurdity of the whole affair is all the more striking, because the trusts (and in this instance the meat trust) are only doing what every business man does, not excepting even the smallest. The trusts are in business to make money, and they naturally try to receive just as much as possible for their goods. Every small merchant does the same. The PRINCIPLE is the same. The MOTIVE—the desire to make as much profit as possible—is also the same. The difference is only that the trust does on a large scale what the small business men do on a petty scale. The rate of profit for the trust is as a rule not even as large as for the small business man. Why then this general outcry?

And yet the alarm about the trusts is quite comprehensible. The trusts just by their greatness have brought the evils of the competitive system clearly before the eyes of every one. The trusts have proved that under the present industrial system a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat, how much we shall spend for coal and how much for oil, how nicely or how poorly we shall be clothed and housed—in brief, how well or how ill, how long or how short we shall live.

The resistance of the people is therefore easily explainable.

The question is only, what can be done? Shall we enact laws to regulate the prices which the trusts demand for their wares? That would be impossible under the present economic system. It would be meddling with the rights of the private individual and would be partial confiscation. Moreover it would not help, for the trusts would bribe the officials and prove to their satisfaction that the prices asked are just and necessary.

To ruin the trusts by special legislation would also be very difficult. Every increase of taxes would be followed by an increase in the price of the products controlled by the trusts.

Laws treating them as conspiracies would be equally valueless. It is easy enough for them to prove that they are carrying on their business in exactly the same manner as other business men. Besides, there is no law, and under the present economic system none can be enacted, effectually forbidding them to unite in one single firm.

In short, a government which stands on the basis of the present economic system is powerless against the trusts.

And the principle of the trusts—concentration instead of division, co-operation instead of competition—is also a perfectly correct principle and gives great advantages to those who avail themselves of it, in other words, to those "who are in it."

The trusts are a benefit to those who own the trusts. Yet the trusts are large enough for the whole people to feel this benefit if the whole people should own the trusts. Therefore we contend that the whole people collectively—as a nation—should take the place of the trust magnates and become the owner of the trusts.

Against the trusts there is no other remedy.

The day of the small business man has gone.

The mammoth factories, the great corporations, will never again be superseded by handworkers.

The great machines will never yield to small hand-tools. Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck a death-blow to industry on a small scale forever.

And what other solution is there?

This progress, this production on a large scale, this mighty accumulation of capital, makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question therefore is only whether it shall be a private or a public monopoly.

The question is, do we wish to leave the products of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us up to the last limit of our endurance?

Do we wish to leave to a small elite the monopoly of all things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives?

No, and a thousand times no!

We still have one way left to try to conquer these powerful economic lords. We still have the ballot and can avail ourselves of political power. Down with the capitalist parties, with the Republican as well as the Democratic, which are both upholding the present system with its exploitation and its trust rule. Put the Social Democratic party into power, which will take hold of the trusts and put them into the possession of the whole people and thus make all of you shareholders.

Victor L. Berger

THE AGITATION IN DENVER.

To the Herald:

The three conventions here, all national, will, I believe, declare in favor of the Social Democratic party and their members will join and support it. Every capitalistic influence conceivable is being employed to defeat us, including money, newspapers, heelers, politicians, etc., but I am confident we shall win out. Father Hagerty is making a great record here for Socialism. He's a true Socialist and a power. He is a superb sketch artist and cartoonist and has drawn for the Herald the portraits of the capitalist who says "Socialism is Anarchy," and the political heeler trade unionist who says "Dem Socialists is Bug-House!"



These are the two fellows who are fighting na tooth nud nail, here nud elsewhere.

I have spoken to three audiences of from 3500 to 4000 each. Speak Saturday night twice and on Sunday morning I am to occupy the Rev. Southworth's pulpit to "preach" and on Sunday evening am to address my sixth mass meeting in Denver. Father Hagerty is doing great work. We have the city and state thoroughly stirred and aroused.

Denver, Col., May 29, 1902.

Eugene T. Delz

"No question now pressing for attention can be of greater importance than that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and we pledge ourselves to the protection of those two servants of civilization. To secure for labor the consideration it deserves; to uphold the dignity of toil; to create a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full share of the value it creates; to bring labor and capital together on common grounds in the adjustment of such questions as may concern these two great factors in production, it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized. We believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor and favor such laws as will harmonize the interests of labor and capital and tend to lighten the burden of toil."

The above is the labor plank in the Ohio Republican platform adopted last week under the lash of Mark Hanna. One might almost believe the millennium was at hand did he not know the individual records of the politicians that cooked up the above enticing bait. The working class has a right from long experience to be suspicious of any bed the capitalistic politicians ask them to lie in, no matter how rosy it may look. And yet there is this to be observed with regard to the above, that it shows a remarkable change on the part of the Republicans. They are beginning to get the measure of the Social Democratic movement and to see the necessity of trying to head it off.

"The situation means a distinct danger from Socialism and unless steps are taken to lead this great mass in the right direction—to convince it that capital was its friend and not its enemy—a baneful effect might be felt in the near future." (Part of speech by Mark Hanna, May 19.)

Read the above if you would have a correct idea of the labor plank of the Ohio Republicans. We ask honest workmen if the uncompromising, anti-fusion campaigning of the Socialists is not better for labor, even before we get Socialism, than the dark-lantern, scare-vote plan of Gompers. Which brings results? Gompers and other labor leaders are lobbying round the national capital for labor laws they do not get. On the other hand the Socialists by boldly speaking out the truth and asking no favors of capitalist politicians have got them all stirred up and even the Republicans fall all over themselves with unusual labor planks in the hope of heading off the giant of labor emancipation—the Social Democratic party.

Mr. Workingman, stand up! Do you believe in the militia as at present controlled by the capitalists, through the state officers? If you joined the militia and there was a strike and a capitalistic governor, at the request of a capitalistic sporting mayor, ordered your company out, and your own brother was one of the strikers, and you were ordered to fire upon the strikers—eh! would you obey your superior officer? And if it was someone else's brother who would receive your bullet, would you still hesitate? Would it occur to you at the moment that murderous order to fire was given, that all men are brothers and that this is especially true of members of the toiling class, who produce wealth which the present system plunders them of—would this cause you to disobey the command to fire? Eh? What a that you say?

Socialism or Despotism? It will be one or the other, never fear. The development in this country toward a military despotism is progressing so fast it almost makes a fellow's head swim to watch it. Not only is the military arm of the government being prepared, but the newspapers and especially the magazines are preparing a public sentiment to justify the change. The "man on horseback" may be here almost any day. To meet this monster abomination there is growing up the world-wide Social Democratic movement, and if you have a grain of sand, if you have any regard for liberty, or an ounce of the sense the gods give geese, you'll lose no time putting yourself in line on this great question. Now is the time to decide.

It is the United States that is furnishing the colossal, manipulating capitalists like Morgan and Rockefeller and Carnegie, and before their stupendous and audacious projects, countries like England and Germany stand aghast. Morgan would get possession of the commerce of the entire Atlantic ocean, Rockefeller has the bulge on the oil production of the entire globe and scans the other planets with covetous and disappointed eyes. Carnegie is waxed so fat, financially, through the appropriation of the portions of other of his fellow humans' toil that he can talk glibly about personally buying the Philippines. These are the days of the burliest free-booters the world has ever known and they are only possible because of the exploitation of the wage workers—because the workers produce more than they are able to keep under the present system. Fear and consternation will take possession of those who exist by dividends alone, when Labor wakes up.

The People of Akron, O., is running a series of prize articles on "Should union men enter politics independent of old parties?" It's in the air, in spite of the Gompers old-fogy policy.

The national eight-hour bill was passed by the lower house of congress. Ping! It will be promptly killed in the senate. Pong!!

Social-Democracy Must Come.

EDWARD BOYCE, PRESIDENT WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS—Being an active Socialist I am in favor of the convention coming out strong for that principle. It is not only necessary, but a duty to so declare. That can mean nothing else but a separate political party. The workingman produces all the wealth and as such is entitled to all he produces.

"Aiding its hands."

Under headings such as the above the Milwaukee papers announce a "gift" from the street car company to its men, as follows:

Milwaukee, May 29.—To All Motormen and Conductors in the Service of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company: Just two years ago a voluntary advance was made in your pay, and it now gives me pleasure to be able to make a further general advance, taking effect June 1, 1902, as follows: Eighteen cents per hour for the first year, 19 cents per hour for the second year, 20 cents per hour for the third year, 21 cents per hour for the fourth year and thereafter.

This advance is also voluntary and in pursuance of our policy to do the very best possible for all employees of the company. It is likewise an evidence of our appreciation of your honest, loyal and patient service and I hope it will be an added incentive for even more careful, faithful and enthusiastic service in the future.

It may not be amiss to state at this time that our new general office building will contain the most ample and comprehensive provision for the comfort, instruction and entertainment of our men ever undertaken by any street railway company. When this building is completed I hope to be able to present for the consideration of our employees a plan for the organization of a beneficial society, and likewise a plan for pensioning those who grow old in our service. Assuring you of my earnest solicitude for your advancement and welfare and suggesting that you can best serve the company by at all times giving courteous, careful and considerate attention to the safe and comfortable handling of our patrons, and bearing in mind that every act of discourtesy or inattention on the part of a motorman or conductor is construed by the public as a fault of the management, I beg to remain, yours very truly,

JOHN I. BEGGS,
President and General Manager.

When the men who work for the street railway company read this in the papers they laughed with contempt, only they were careful to do it when no company spies were around. But the public is talking about the kindness of the street car company. Now where does this kindness come in?

The fact is that the company is the most brutal exploiter of labor in Milwaukee. In the first place it practically forces its men, by reason of their low pay, to work seven days a week. "They prefer to work seven days," says the company. Why, certainly they do, for they could not live on what they would earn in six days.

Any employer or employers who force their men to work every day in the year are public enemies. It is against public policy.

And the men work ten hours a day, and as most of them are new men their pay for six days' labor amounts to less than \$11! There is a fine sum to maintain a home, bring up a family of sovereign American citizens and pay trust prices on! And working 10 hours and every day in the week, when can the man visit with his family? Why doesn't the church speak out—but then the churches get financial support from the street car barons, so we must expect no protest from that source. And the men have to buy their own uniforms and many of them get laid off in the slack seasons. The company's "earnest solicitude for their welfare" is precious poppy-cock. Promises of a pleasant waiting room in the future do not make up for illy-sustained homes and starvation wages.

It is the Milwaukee people that patronize and support the street car system. The employees of the company are also Milwaukee people. But the owners of the company are largely foreign capitalists. Like absentee landlords they do not care how much the employees are overworked or under-paid so long as they get their dividends. They have the natural capitalistic, wolfish thirst for dividends, no matter who they come out of, whether it be the baby wage slaves of the Southern cotton mills, the miners of the anthracite region, the New England mill girls, or the employees on the Milwaukee street cars. Capital must have its increase! But the people, whose nickels flow into the coffers of these absentee cormorants, owe it to their fellow citizens, the employees, to see that decent wages are paid on the cars. They should agitate for it and at the same time stir up a desire on the part of the public for a city-owned street car service, with all its consequent benefits. Of course we know that the compensation of the street car employees is regulated to a great extent by the state of the labor market, the law of supply and demand—for the workers are eternally the victims of a never-ending competition for employment that brings wages down—but the company employs an intelligent class of men and they deserve LIVING WAGES, and SHORTER HOURS, even if the company's watered stock lunco game doesn't pay quite as handsomely. And above all let us know these things, that we may properly rate the impudence of a street car management that thinks to parade its starvation wages to its men as public-spirited generosity!

At the moment of going to press we receive the following dispatch:

Denver, June 4, 1902.

Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee:

The Western Federation of Labor, 120,000 strong, has adopted platform and declared in favor of the Socialist party and International Socialism.

E. V. Debs.

Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.

THE YOUNG WOMAN IN BUSINESS.
In a book entitled "Under My Own
Roof," by Adelaide L. Rouse, which
Fung & Wagnalls have just issued, oc-
curs this side-light on the woman in
business:
But she does not stay in a business
position one minute longer than she
must. A business life is constant
"grind." After a few years nervous
prostration gets hold of her, and she
takes her first long vacation.
After that she finds she has to
rest oftener, unless she wants pro-
stration a second time. Just what is
to become of her it is too soon to tell;
she is a product of this generation, and
we can not get returns yet. I have often
stood and watched the great army of
business women pouring over the Brook-
lyn bridge between five and six o'clock,
and wondered what they will be doing
when they are twenty years older. The
idea of a stenographer of forty-five or
fifty is rather incongruous. A woman
can teach till she drops down with old
age, but will an elderly woman be al-
lowed to click away at a typewriter, or
will she be superseded by a younger
woman? I have heard more than one
young woman propound this query.
Of course no woman goes into business
life with the idea of remaining in it for-
ever or securing a sufficient salary to
support a family. She expects some day
to be a housewife. Her pay is small ac-
cordingly, and she becomes thus a lever-
age for the lowering of the salaries of
her male competitors for employment.
Miss Rouse suggests one way for the
men to meet the exigencies of the case—
to marry them and as added reason for
this says: "If I were asked by a young
business man to advise him in the choice
of a wife, I would say, 'Marry a business
woman. She knows what your salary
costs you in physical or mental force.'
Then, too, a woman who has brushed
shoulders against the world will appre-
ciate the shelter of a home more than
one who has never known what it is to
miss it."

THE NEW VIEW WELL STATED.

In his annual report to the convention
of the Pattern Makers' League of North
America, held at Chicago this past week,
President L. R. Thomas closed with these
progressive words:
"The time has arrived for me to sur-
render to other hands the trust you have
confided in me. I have nothing but kind
words for all, as I have been treated
with universal courtesy by the members
everywhere. Let us go forth from this
convention strong in our determination
to advance the cause of the toiler, that
while there is a wrong that needs re-
dress, while there is a hope that we may
be instrumental in making life better
and brighter for those for whom life has
been more of clouds than sunshine, that
we will be constant and loyal to the
principles of unionism.
"Let us also resolve here in convention
to join with those of our fellow toilers
in every city, town and hamlet in this
great land, that are endeavoring to wrest
from CAPITALISTIC CONTROL this
government of our fathers, and with
them STRIKE WITH THE BALLOT at the
wrongs of which we complain."
Earlier in his report he thus reviewed
some of the craft troubles of the year:
"By far the most bitterly contested
strikes of the year were in San Fran-
cisco and Milwaukee, in the former city
lasting over eleven months, and at last
being submitted, in conjunction with
the other iron trades of San Francisco,
to the arbitration of the Committee of
Thirty-six of the National Civic Federa-
tion. What the eventual outcome will
be we are not in a position to state.
"In Milwaukee the chances of success
for our association were impaired by the
collapse of the Mechanists' strike, that
organization returning to work at the
conditions existing previous to the 20th
of May, 1901. The pattern makers con-
tinued their fight for several weeks
longer, and I am proud to report that as
a consequence a large percentage of the
members are enjoying the nine-hour day
straight, others the fifty-five hour week,
and all a decided increase of wages."

A new light is thrown on the child
labor question in the South by Comrade
Corinne Brown's contribution in an-
other column. She knows whereof she
speaks, being prominent in Womans'
club circles. She was formerly chair-
man of the industrial committee of the
national federation and is at present
leader of economic study in the Social
Economics club of Chicago.
"Class conscious cant and ridiculous,
grandiloquent phrasemongery," is the
brevity characterization of the arguments
of the anti-immediate-demands fellows
in Chicago, used by Comrade Peter Siss-
man in the last issue of the Chicago
Socialist. Amen!

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Don't look on! Get into the ranks.
Alexandrovo, Russo-Prussian Frontier,
May 30.—The Russian authorities have
interdicted Mark Twain's writings. The
reason has not been given.
A \$2,000,000 combine has incorporated
in Connecticut which owns a cotton-
picking machine which will do the daily
work of 50 men with better results and
less waste.
"We are no advocates of a capitalistic
Republic. As we see in America to-day,
the money power is more than a capitalistic
monarchy." Incidentally remarks Justice
of London.
We Social Democrats know that the
laws according to which political and
social evolution goes on can no more
be changed or stopped by us than by
the authorities of capitalistic society.
Liebknecht.
If you throw a basket of corn into a
hog-pen containing a hundred porkers of
all sizes, do you think each piggy would
get his exact share? Well, that is com-
petition for you—the biggest hog wallow-
ing in the trough and the weaker to the
wall.—C. D. Wolf.
While I am cheerfully willin' to advise
my feller men to marry fur luv an' leave
de money question out, and/or compels
me to state dat Mrs. Gardner had f'ar
acres of land an' a cow when I first felt
dat I could not lih without her.—Brother
Gardner, in Cincinnati Commercial.
Years ago George Bernard Shaw, start-
ing on his literary career, determined to
become a novelist, any Munsey's Maga-
zine. He wrote several novels, and they
all failed. Then he became a critic of
music and of plays, and achieved a great
success. Meanwhile he had given up the
notion of following the novelist's career.
Enterprising publishers in this country
and in England discovered that those
early novels were in existence, and re-
printed them. They have not had a sen-
sational success, but at least one of them,
"Cashel Byron's Profession," has found
many readers. So, by succeeding in one
branch of writing, Mr. Shaw may be said
to have forced success in another. His
experience is unusual, and its effect on
Mr. Shaw is more astonishing. It has
not apparently aroused him from his in-
difference to the making of fiction, for
he is now devoting himself chiefly to
writing plays and socialistic pamphlets.
Berlin, June 2.—Experts attached to
the Imperial Health office have published
a pamphlet giving the results of their
experiments to determine the effect of
borax upon the human system. The tests
were made upon four men and were car-
ried on for two years.
According to the pamphlet, the tests
have proved that borax in the human
system retards the assimilation of albu-
men and fats, and interferes with the
renewal of tissues. A single dose of
borax remains in a man's body for eight
days.
The continued use of borax, even in
small quantities, causes an excessive loss
of liquids and a decrease in weight with-
out increasing the subject's thirst and
hunger. In some cases, the experts de-
clare, these phenomena assumed a threat-
ening aspect.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IS TRUE AMERICANISM.

Popular government is the application to politics of the principle of Social-
ism.
Americanism and Socialism are synonymous terms.
Americanism has no other meaning, on this side of the globe, or on the
other, than to guarantee equality of opportunity, and just conditions of life,
liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the humblest citizen.
And if new conditions arise, through social and industrial changes, which
hinder our liberties, and menace the common good, then it is the business of
Americanism to ABOLISH THESE NEW CONDITIONS as the Revolutionary
Fathers did the conditions which menaced their freedom and happiness.
Americanism is not millianism, trustism, or monopolism. These are
alien things. They are the recrudescence of ancient tyrannies, and have no place
beneath the stars and stripes. They are the revival of tyranny, and absolutism
and despotism.
And we can only be true Americans and in the Twentieth century, true citi-
zens of the world, by extending this principle of socialism, which has given us
religious liberty and political liberty, to this trustism and monopolism.
What is our boasted political liberty but the application to politics and gov-
ernment of this principle of socialism?
Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, Henry were all Socialists, in the sense
in which we are now using the term. They denied the piratical individualism of
kings, nobles, barons and effete aristocracies to interfere with the political free-
dom of the whole people.
Kings and aristocrats assumed and sought to maintain by force of arms the
divine right, as they called it, to rule the people without their consent. This the
fathers of our country treated with due contempt. The king talked of "my"
government. The Revolutionary fathers stood for "our" government. And
as a result of this, for a century and a quarter in human history the opinion of
the humblest citizen in politics must be respected, and in your hands has been
placed the ballot—the safeguard of our common liberties.
The ballot in the hand of each man, true personal interest in the government
to each and all, is only possible by collective control, or social ownership of the
sources and activities of government.
La Grand, Ore., May 20.
J. Stitt Niles

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN AND DIVIDENDS.

Because many of the women of New England are drawing dividends from the
toil of the child factory slaves in the South they put themselves in opposition
to the work against child labor at the recent national gathering of Women's
clubs!
The General Federation of Women's Clubs held its eighth biennial in Los
Angeles last month. This should be of interest to Socialists as one of the evi-
dences of a class in society struggling for freedom. And it also should be re-
membered that until a sufficient proportion of that class become conscious of
their disabilities it will be impossible for them to realize that Socialism will be
their only salvation.
The federation was composed of delegates from 2800 clubs and 34 state fed-
erations, representing about 200,000 women. Fifty years ago only the bravest
women dared organize for their own pleasure in reading and studying, and
this great movement has developed among women in direct opposition to the
wishes of their economic masters and the ridicule and even abuse of the press.
The subjects of business before the body were the admission of colored wom-
en's clubs; whether representatives in the federation should be from individual
clubs or from state federations only, and the practical work for the next two
years.
The first question was decided diplomatically by agreeing that applications
to be successful must be approved by unanimous consent of a membership com-
mittee, the second by endorsing the democratic method of representation from
the individual club.
The practical object of the work of the federation is the complete abolition
of child labor under 14 years in all the states. In the last topic the significance
of economic influence is interesting to Socialists. In the South the exploitation
of children in the cotton mills is most shameful and the capital used for this
work comes largely from philanthropic Massachusetts, where legislation pro-
tecting children is at its best. The agency for protecting children in the South is
the Southern women's clubs, which also formed the opposition to the colored
women as members. The aggressive espousal of the colored women, even to the
extent of creating dissension to the verge of disruption, came from the
women of Massachusetts and New England. It transpired that
many of the latter were drawing dividends from the cotton mills, where chil-
dren are used to create their wealth. Spurred by their own economic interests
or directed by their economic masters, they sought to divert the attention of
the power that is working for the children. This failed, and all comrades who are
not too exclusive can help the women's clubs by furnishing them information
concerning the condition of child employment in their various localities.
Everything that raises the standard of life works for Socialism, whether con-
scious or unconscious, and Socialists cannot afford to refuse the humblest tool
that may be useful to that end.
Chicago, May 31.
Corinne S. Brown

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

Engene V. Debs says says that Chauncey
M. Depew has 150 pairs of creased
trousers, while many of his sovereign
constituents have patches on their only
pair of pants.—Gas Belt Labor News.
No man has a right to own race-
horses and pay his factory "hands" \$1.25
per day. It must be awful to know that
one's luxury depends upon the exploitation
of helpless people. We may be very
radical, but we can boast of having a
heart, which those "gentlemen" are
minus of.—Sheboygan Volksblatt.
Is it not surprising that those who do
the hard necessary work in the produc-
tion of goods in the world are the very
ones who have the least, and that in any
great city 10 per cent. of them cannot
live upon the wages they receive but
must depend upon charity to keep them
from freezing and starving.—Labor Ad-
vocate.
A man can't be lazy and be a Social-
ist. A Socialist is a worker. He is al-
ways ready to argue for his cause. He
is always looking for a chance to dis-
tribute literature. He is always trying
to get subscriptions for the party press.
He attends every meeting and speaks,
peddles books and papers or passes the
hat with equal enthusiasm. No work is
too menial, none too great, for him to
essay. After toiling for a living all day
he circulates the nominating petition
half the night and distributes literature
the other half.—Ex.
The "legal actions" against the meat
trust is a play of the politicians to the
credulity of the masses. Nothing will
come of it. Nobody who thinks, really
expects any punishment of the pirates
who skin the people. But as most peo-
ple do not think, and as their votes
are wanted by the politicians, this ruse
will serve its purpose. There never has
been any punishment for violation of the
laws against trusts. The trusts have
their members in congress, in the cabi-
net, in the senate and on the bench.
And that is the reason why.—Appeal to
Reason.
Strikes of workmen to better con-
ditions, with all the suffering, starva-
tion, blacklisting, etc., which strikes
bring, will be necessary as long as the
present industrial conditions obtain. A
united, intelligent ballot for public own-
ership of the means of production and
distribution, without entailing any pri-
vations on the part of laboring men and
women, will change industrial condi-
tions, settle the labor problem rightly
and obliterate the necessity of strikes.
It is either the strike, with bad results,
or the ballot, with good results, and the
sooner the workmen learn to use the lat-
ter, the sooner their unequal contest
with capitalists will end.—Col. Chroni-
cle.
The coal trust pays its men on the
average \$1.28 a day. As the miners
are employed only part of the time,
the figures do not fairly represent what
their wage is in proportion to their liv-

THE HERALD FORUM.

How to Talk for Socialism.
Editor Herald.—I have thought that
we labor under a disadvantage, in pri-
vate or personal conversation, when we
speak of the present system of living as
the "competitive system." To illustrate
my meaning, I will say that I was seated
at a table last night with two other men
and began a conversation by reading an
article in a daily paper headed, "Declare
for Socialism" (referring to the "West-
ern Federation of Miners and Labor
Union" assembled in Denver). I stated
that the numerous strikes are evidences
of the failure of the "competitive sys-
tem of living."
One of the men took issue with me
and I soon learned that he is a "Bryan
Democrat" and "loaded" with arguments
in favor of competition in business and
against trusts because they destroy com-
petition. I saw at once that I could
not, in a short conversation, make him
understand what I meant by "the com-
petitive system." I long since learned
that it is not always best, in a short,
casual conversation, to combat anyone's
cherished views, but to fail in apparent-
ly with their expressed ideas, and then
bring up some new feature of the sub-
ject by a question and try to find some
point of agreement from which to start.
I think that I should have agreed with
the man in his ideas of competition and
asked him whether he thinks that we
are still in the era of competition or
whether it may not be true that the
age of competition, in laiga affairs, if
not in small business, is now of the past
and that we are now in the combative
era, and have called his attention to
many strikes as evidences that laborers
and capitalists are not living in a state
of friendly competition but are actually
in a state of combat, or war.
And I might have bent his mind to the
contemplation of the fact that competi-
tion proper can exist only between those
who are equal or nearly equal in re-
sources. Then if we could have agreed
on some things, I could have turned
his thoughts to the great labor move-
ment now going on all over the world
(avoiding the use of the word Social-
ism), saying that the workmen have at
last become convinced that it is their
duty not only to produce all needed
things but to take the management of
all business into their own hands and
run all public utilities upon the co-
operative plan.
The point I am trying to make clear
is that it is very important to know
how to broach the subject of Socialism
in casual personal conversation. Brother
Kerr says that you mustn't talk Social-
ism until you have read his library on
the subject, and Brother Wayland says
that a man has to read his paper a year
to become a Socialist, and he has a school
for making orators, all of which is very
good, but really the most effectual talks
for Socialism must be in private con-
versations, and I recommend that the So-
cialist papers devote a column each
week for a period to answers to the ques-
tion: How to Talk for Socialism.
Let experienced talkers tell how they

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FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY
second and fourth Monday in each month
at 836 North Water street. Chris. West-
phal, Secretary.
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third Friday of the month, corner
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Hunger, secretary.
THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON
the second Thursday evening of the
month at 614 State street.
FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every
first and third Thursday of the month
at southeast corner Washington and
Greeshush streets.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every
first and third Friday at 373 First
avenue.
NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every
first and third Thursday of the month
in the Germania hall, corner Four-
teenth and Walnut streets. Henry
Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.
TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on
the first and third Friday of the month
at Balm Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and
North avenues. Ed. Grundmann, Sec.
1720 Lloyd street.
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ly No. 9) meets at Charles Millar's
hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth
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month.
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and third Thursday at 867 Kinross
avenue. Geo. Lennon, secretary, 204 An-
stin street.
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every second and fourth Wednesday of
the month at 524 Clarke street. Mants
Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.
FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets ev-
ery first and third Tuesday in August
in Breiten's hall, corner Twentieth and
Chestnut streets. Dr. C. E. Ebermann, sec-
retary, 948 Winnebago street.
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every second and fourth Wednesday in the
month in Melner's Hall, corner Twen-
ty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Bal-
ser, secretary, 538 Twenty-ninth street.
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of the month in Folkmann's hall, cor-
ner Twenty-first and Center streets.
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street, every second and fourth Tues-
day in the month.
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corner Twenty-third and Brown streets.
George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twen-
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SOCIALISTIC GLEANINGS.

What the collectivists are doing throughout the world.

The Home Field.

Father McGrady will be the Labor Day speaker for Milwaukee Trades Council.

Mother Jones will labor in the midst of the coal strike.

The Missouri state convention will be held this week, at Springfield.

The Mills school is turning loose some bright and active workers in San Francisco.

Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chicago has been nominated for the Illinois legislature.

Comrade Vandervelde of Belgium is expected to reach this country the latter part of August.

Branch 11, Milwaukee, will hold a basket picnic Sunday at Dassel's grove, west of Layton park.

The Chicago Socialists nominated Comrade James P. Larsen for sheriff and a full county ticket.

Linton, Ind., elected a Socialist to the town board with this vote: Socialist, 109; Democrat, 77; Republican, 48.

The Birmingham Trades Council has decided to enter into the political campaign for state, county and municipal offices.

Comrade C. H. Vail will tour New York state for the fall campaign. He has just concluded a trip through Pennsylvania.

Comrade Wilshire is making the sparks fly in his canvas for parliament from St. Thomas, Canada, district, and a big vote is looked for.

Chicago comrades have a new headquarters at 171 Washington street, in the old Times building which was latterly used as a police station.

The San Francisco Socialists now have their headquarters in the office of the Mills training school of Socialism in the Odd Fellows' temple.

A letter from Comrade Aug. Mohr of Sheboygan informs us that Comrade C. A. Born of that city will be elected to the legislature this fall. That's the talk!

Secretary Greenbaum sent two of his telegrams of felicitation to the Miners' convention at Denver and the cornerstone laying of the labor lyceum at Brooklyn.

Comrade J. W. Slayton was elected an alderman at Newcastle, Pa., with a plurality of 89. His vote was 277. He will be the party candidate for governor this fall.

By a vote of 54 to 52 Comrade Carey's bill to provide for a constitutional amendment requiring the referendum on statutory legislation, passed the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature.

Comrade A. E. Sanderson has been chosen city secretary at St. Louis. Comrade E. V. Putnam has resigned as state secretary. A school for campaign speakers will be begun.

There is a conflict in Chicago between the Social Democrats and the unfrocked S. L. P. over the question of immediate demands in the local platform. It is easier to fight than agitate.

Preparations are going forward for the Socialist Fair in Sheboygan which opens August 14. Excursions are being arranged by comrades at Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kiel and other points.

A. M. Dewey, special agent of the U. S. Department of Labor, whose Socialistic speeches and writings have attracted no little attention, will make the Labor Day address at Newcastle, Pa. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated may also speak.

Last week the Los Angeles County Council of Labor decided that it would adopt political action as a means to enforce the demands of the wage-working class. To this end a committee of five was elected to confer and report to the Council a plan of procedure.

Roland T. Patten, a prominent Republican of Maine and treasurer of Somerset county, resigned his office and joined the Socialist party. Mr. Patten has purchased an automobile and with Representative Carey, of Massachusetts, will stump his county in the interest of the new party.

Comrade Wilshire had an immense crowd at Port Stanley on Saturday to listen to Socialist addresses made by himself, Margaret Hille, Toronto; R. N. Price and Rev. E. Crawford, St. Thomas; and Comrade Stedman, a popular Socialist orator from Chicago—Citizen and Country, Toronto.

Comrade Jacob Winnen of Chicago, who was in the Socialist movement in this country when some of us were still subsisting on the milk of human kindness, has been nominated for congress in the Fifth Illinois district. To put such a battle-scarred warrior for Socialism into Congress would be a pleasure, indeed.

The "reform" administration of New York is being roundly denounced by the trade unionists for the brutal manner in which the women who organized demonstrations against the beef trust on the East Side were treated by the police. Even peaceful meetings in halls were invaded and the women intimidated. On Tuesday evening of this week, the Socialist party held a great mass meeting in Cooper Union and protested.

Report reaches us that Comrade Phil Brown was set upon in a meeting in Chicago last Sunday, charged with holding shares of stock in this paper. He was defended by Comrade Sisman, who thereupon himself became a target. No "claret" was spilled, although Comrade Evans, who was the most aggressive against the two, peeled off his coat before the offices of the peacekeepers became effective. "Socialists of all shades unite!"

The Amateur Journalists' Socialist Association was recently formed by a number of young men of the country who issue little amateur papers as a pastime and for self-improvement. The following officers were elected: President, James A. Clerkin; vice-president, William J. Clemence; secretary, James M. Reilly, Jr.; treasurer, E. L. Knapp; official editor, Erwin B. Ault; official organ, The Young Socialist, of Oregon. The meeting was held at Jersey City. A convention will be held at Philadelphia in July.

Across the Herring Pond.

Elections in Belgium for half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate were held Sunday, May 25. The returns show an actual increase of the number of conservative or government deputies. The Chamber now stands: Conservative, 96; Liberals, 34; Socialists, 34; Christian Democrats, 2, giving the government a majority of 26. The Senate shows 62 Conservatives, 36 Liberals and 6 Socialists.

A Socialist party has just been organized in New Zealand.

The candidates of the Socialist party of Holland received 13,000 votes in 1897 and 40,000 votes in 1901.

The Swedish upper house has voted to extend universal suffrage and to establish proportional representation.

Mr. W. Hohoff, a German Catholic, has just issued a book in which he warmly champions the writings of Karl Marx.

In the April elections for members of the Cantonal Council in Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, the Socialist party gained two seats.

In Berlin on May-day the trades unions held their numerous meetings in the forenoon with more than forty speakers, among whom were four women.

A regiment in the army of France has adopted a resolution declaring that their guns will never be turned against the people. The spirit of freedom is taking deep root in the heart of European soldiers. Socialism is spreading, all right.

The English Social Democrats gave Comrade H. Quelch, editor of the London Justice, a complimentary banquet on June 5, in London. Walter Crane was chairman of the reception committee, among the other members being Hyndman, Fletcher, Ramsay, McDonald and Thompson of the Clarion.

The city government swindlers of Naples, who were exposed by the Socialists, are now on trial. Four have been sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment. A former city treasurer, who stole from the fund for funeral honors to King Umberto, has been condemned to imprisonment for three years.

H. M. Hyndman introduced the following resolution at the recent May-day celebration in London: There is but one power in the world, but one combination on the planet that can face the embattled forces of international capitalism, and that is International Socialism. The resolution was passed amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

Comrade James Connolly of the Irish Socialist Republican party made the May-day address at the Social Democratic celebration at Edinburgh. The meeting was advertised by writing with chalk on the pavements all over the city. A large crowd assembled, a red flag was planted beside the speakers' stand and for nearly two hours there was the closest attention, while the speaking proceeded. The branch members then held a banquet in their hall. Here Connolly also spoke.

A Fine Exhibition.

"But 'twas a famous victory!" Two more evenly matched teams than those of the north side and south side Social Democrats that matched their prowess at the Milwaukee ball park last Sunday, would be hard to find. Only for the fatal seventh, when the south side pitcher showed momentary loss of control, it would have been clear-cut and grass-conscious throughout. Till that in the south side had seven tallies with their opponents blanked, and it was their turn to be jubilant. The turn of the tide gave the north side their chance to yell. Fifteen hundred people saw it and every mother's son and daughter of them would like to see another of the same sort. It is rumored that they may have the chance. Here is the score:

North Side.	R	H	E	South Side.	R	H	E
Dorn, c.....	0	0	1	Krause, 3b.....	1	0	2
Hinz, 1b.....	1	1	1	Jeasen, 1b.....	0	0	0
Liebert, 2b.....	1	1	0	Luell, 2b.....	2	3	0
Dohnen, ss.....	2	2	1	Struck, p.....	0	0	1
Bisler, 1f.....	1	0	2	Rehfeld, ss.....	0	1	1
Denier, c.....	1	2	1	Fotsch, rf.....	1	0	0
Grundman, cf.....	1	1	0	Owld, 1b.....	0	1	2
Hass, 3b.....	1	2	1	Hinz, c.....	0	1	0
Pactos, p.....	0	0	0	Hickendorf, c.....	0	2	2
Totals.....	9	7	7	Totals.....	5	10	8

North Side..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 7
South Side..... 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 5
Umpires—Denter and Wilmas.

About Father Hagerty.

Father Thomas Hagerty, who has dedicated his efforts to Socialism, is now in his thirty-seventh year, and is one of the most polished scholars in the American church. He speaks eight languages and is a scientist of eminent ability. Physicians who know Father Hagerty say that he is far superior to the average physician in the study of medicine. In addition to this he is a splendid writer, an eloquent orator and a man of magnificent appearance. Father Hagerty received his early education in Chicago, his native city. Afterwards he spent five years at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and attended the scientific lectures in Johns Hopkins University. All his spare hours were devoted to the study of languages, science and sociology.

Shortly after his ordination in 1895 he organized the citizens of the West Side in the neighborhood of Douglas Park, Chicago, in a successful protest

against the defective service of the street car system.

The following year he went to Texas and at once identified himself with the labor movement in that state. It was largely through his persistent effort that the Texas State Federation of Labor was organized. He was the intimate friend and adviser of the various railroad unions in Cleburne, the headquarters of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and used by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit; wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. Add the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by apologetic political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

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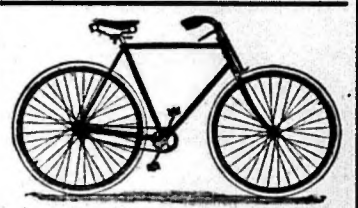
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